

MESON ASSISTED DIBARYONS*

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We discuss a new type of $L = 0$ positive-parity dibaryons, $\pi BB'$, where the dominant binding mechanism is provided by resonating p -wave pion-baryon interactions. Recent calculations of such pion assisted dibaryons are reviewed with special emphasis placed on the non-strange $I(J^P)=1(2^+)$ $N\Delta$ dibaryon $\mathcal{D}_{12}(2150)$ studied recently at JLab, and on the $0(3^+)$ $\Delta\Delta$ dibaryon $\mathcal{D}_{03}(2380)$ discovered recently by the WASA-at-COSY Collaboration. We discuss recent searches by the HADES Collaboration at GSI and by the E15 and E27 Experiments at J-PARC for a strangeness $\mathcal{S}=-1$ $I(J^P)=\frac{1}{2}(0^-)$ K^-pp dibaryon and perhaps also for a strange $I(J^P)=\frac{3}{2}(2^+)$ $N\Sigma(1385)$ pion assisted dibaryon $\mathcal{Y}_{\frac{3}{2}2}(2270)$. Charm $\mathcal{C}=+1$ dibaryons, predicted with these same $I(J^P)$ values, are also briefly reviewed.

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1. Introduction

The present overview is focused on the notion of pion assisted dibaryons, $\pi BB'$. The idea is to enhance the binding of $L = 0$ BB' configurations through the strong p -wave πB and $\pi B'$ attraction. In the $\mathcal{S} = 0$ non-strange sector, for the πNN system, we show how certain $N\Delta$ near-threshold quasibound states emerge, and for the $\pi N\Delta$ system we show how certain $\Delta\Delta$ quasibound states emerge, notably the $I(J^P)=0(3^+)$ $\mathcal{D}_{03}(2380)$ dibaryon discovered recently by the WASA-at-COSY Collaboration [1, 2, 3].

In the strangeness $\mathcal{S} = -1$ sector, we focus attention to a $\pi\Lambda N - \pi\Sigma N$ dibaryon in a spin and isospin stretched configuration $I(J^P)=\frac{3}{2}(2^+)$ predicted near the $\pi\Sigma N$ threshold at $\sqrt{s} \approx 2270$ MeV [4].¹ This pion assisted dibaryon, resembling a two-body quasibound state of $N\Sigma(1385)$ and to a lesser extent $\Delta(1232)Y$, with $Y \equiv \Lambda, \Sigma$, may be looked for in the

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¹ Earlier versions of this work are detailed in Refs. [5, 6].

same production reactions used to search for a K^-pp $I(J^P)=\frac{1}{2}(0^-)$ \bar{K} assisted dibaryon (but with s -wave K^- meson) which may also be viewed as a $N\Lambda(1405)$ quasibound state [7]. For a recent overview of K^-pp and its implications to \bar{K} -nuclear phenomenology, see Ref. [8].

In the charm $\mathcal{C} = +1$ sector, we briefly review two recently suggested charmed dibaryons, with $I(J^P) = \frac{1}{2}(0^-)$ & $\frac{3}{2}(2^+)$ configurations, in perfect analogy to the $\mathcal{S} = -1$ dibaryons discussed above.

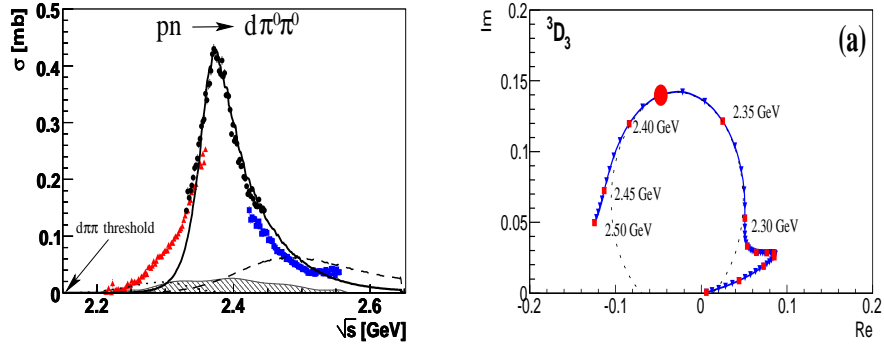


Fig. 1. $\mathcal{D}_{03}(2380)$ $\Delta\Delta$ dibaryon resonance signatures in recent experiments by the WASA-at-COSY Collaboration. Left: from observing a peak in the $pn \rightarrow d\pi^0\pi^0$ reaction [1]. Right: from the Argand diagram of the 3D_3 partial wave in pn scattering [3].

The present overview updates a review of dibaryons published a few years ago [9] when the mere observation of just a peak in the $pn \rightarrow d\pi^0\pi^0$ reaction [1], see left panel of Fig. 1, was not generally accepted as evidence for the $I(J^P)=0(3^+)$ $\mathcal{D}_{03}(2380)$ $\Delta\Delta$ dibaryon resonance. A corresponding peak was subsequently seen also in $pn \rightarrow d\pi^+\pi^-$ [2], with a cross section related to that of $pn \rightarrow d\pi^0\pi^0$ by assuming an underlying $\mathcal{D}_{03}(2380)$ dibaryon resonance. Recent measurements by WASA-at-COSY [3] of pn scattering and analyzing power, as shown by the pn 3D_3 partial wave Argand diagram in the right panel of Fig. 1, provide a ‘smoking gun’ for this dibaryon which is the *only* dibaryon established unambiguously so far. My own work with Garcilazo, interpreting $\mathcal{D}_{03}(2380)$ as a $\pi N\Delta$ pion assisted dibaryon, took a while to develop [10, 11]. Before getting to this main subject, we start in the next section with a brief overview of dibaryon expectations from quark models, then moving on to discuss meson assisted dibaryons in the non-strange, strange and charmed sectors mentioned above.

2. Quark models

Historically, discussions of six-quark ($6q$) dibaryons were based on symmetry considerations related to the color-magnetic (CM) gluon exchange interaction

$$V_{CM} = \sum_{i < j} -(\lambda_i \cdot \lambda_j)(s_i \cdot s_j)v(r_{ij}), \quad (1)$$

where λ_i and s_i are the color and spin operators of the i -th quark and $v(r_{ij})$ is a flavor-conserving short-ranged interaction between quarks i, j . For $L = 0$ spatially symmetric color-singlet n -quark cluster, the matrix element of $v(r_{ij})$ is independent of the particular i, j pair and is denoted \mathcal{M}_0 , allowing for a closed form summation over i and j in Eq. (1) and resulting in

$$\langle V_{CM} \rangle = \left[-\frac{n(10-n)}{4} + \Delta\mathcal{P}_f + \frac{S(S+1)}{3} \right] \mathcal{M}_0, \quad (2)$$

where \mathcal{P}_f sums over ± 1 for any symmetric/antisymmetric flavor pair, $\Delta\mathcal{P}_f$ means with respect to the $SU(3)_f$ $\mathbf{1}$ antisymmetric representation of n quarks, $n = 3$ for baryons and $n = 6$ for dibaryons, S is the total Pauli spin, and where $\mathcal{M}_0 \sim 75$ MeV from the Δ - N mass difference. The leading strangeness $\mathcal{S} = 0, -1, -2, -3$ dibaryon candidates arising from these CM considerations are listed in Table 1 following Ref. [12], where $\Delta\langle V_{CM} \rangle = \langle V_{CM} \rangle_{6q} - \langle V_{CM} \rangle_B - \langle V_{CM} \rangle_{B'}$ stands for the CM interaction gain in the $6q$ dibaryon configuration with respect to the sum of CM contributions from the separate B and B' $3q$ baryons that define the lowest BB' threshold.

Table 1. Leading $6q$ $L = 0$ dibaryon candidates [12], their BB' structure and the CM interaction gain with respect of the lowest BB' threshold calculated by means of Eq. (2). Asterisks are used for the $\mathbf{10}_f$ baryons $\Sigma^* \equiv \Sigma(1385)$ and $\Xi^* \equiv \Xi(1530)$. The symbol $[i,j,k]$ stands for the Young tableaux of the $SU(3)_f$ representation, with i arrays in the first row, j arrays in the second row and k arrays in the third row, from which \mathcal{P}_f is evaluated. The $\overline{\mathbf{10}}$ $SU(3)_f$ representation is denoted here $\mathbf{10}^*$.

$-\mathcal{S}$	$SU(3)_f$	I	J^π	BB' structure	$\frac{\Delta\langle V_{CM} \rangle}{\mathcal{M}_0}$
0	$[3,3,0]$ $\mathbf{10}^*$	0	3^+	$\Delta\Delta$	0
1	$[3,2,1]$ $\mathbf{8}$	$1/2$	2^+	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}(N\Sigma^* + 2\Delta\Sigma)$	-1
2	$[2,2,2]$ $\mathbf{1}$	0	0^+	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{8}}(\Lambda\Lambda + 2N\Xi - \sqrt{3}\Sigma\Sigma)$	-2
3	$[3,2,1]$ $\mathbf{8}$	$1/2$	2^+	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}(\sqrt{2}N\Omega - \Lambda\Xi^* + \Sigma^*\Xi - \Sigma\Xi^*)$	-1

Except for $\mathcal{S} = -1$, the leading dibaryon candidates listed in Table 1 are the ones mostly dealt with in quark-model calculations. The table shows

clearly the prominence of the $\mathcal{S} = -2$ H dibaryon that was first predicted by Jaffe [13] as a genuine bound state well below the $\Lambda\Lambda$ threshold. However, more realistic $6q$ quark cluster model calculations that (i) break $SU(3)_f$, (ii) account for full quark antisymmetrization, and (iii) also make contact via resonating group methods (RGM) with related BB' coupled channels and thresholds, placed the H near the ΞN threshold at $E_{\Lambda\Lambda} \approx 26$ MeV [14]. Recent experimental searches for a weakly decaying $\Lambda\Lambda$ bound state by Belle [15] and ALICE [16] imply that Jaffe's H dibaryon is particle-unstable against strong decay. This is confirmed by recent lattice QCD (LQCD) simulations [17] and by chiral EFT arguments [18] suggesting that the H could appear at most as a resonance near the ΞN threshold at $E_{\Lambda\Lambda} \approx 26$ MeV, in agreement with the prediction of the 1983 first $6q$ RGM calculation [14]. For $\mathcal{S} = -3$, the 2^+ deeply bound ΩN dibaryon predicted in Ref. [19], together with a 1^+ companion, is more likely according to recent LQCD simulations [20] to be just weakly bound with respect to the Ω - N threshold, well above the lower $\mathcal{S} = -3$ thresholds Ξ - Λ and Ξ - Σ , again far from being particle-stable.

For $\mathcal{S} = 0$, although the recently established $\mathcal{D}_{03}(2380)$ [1] lies below the $\Delta\Delta$ threshold, it is far from being particle-stable and is considerably less bound than suggested e.g. in Ref. [21]. In fact, a recent study of non-strange $6q$ spatially symmetric $L = 0$ dibaryons [22], superseding $6q$ bag-model calculations [13, 23], finds such a $\Delta\Delta$ dibaryon at several hundreds of MeV above the Δ - Δ threshold, concluding that “the recently observed peak in the $I(J^P)=0(3^+)$ channel should be a molecular configuration composed of two Δ baryons.” Indeed, the hadronic-based calculations reviewed below emphasize the long-range physics aspects of non-strange dibaryons.

3. Non-strange dibaryons

$N\Delta$ and $\Delta\Delta$ s -wave dibaryon resonances \mathcal{D}_{IS} with isospin I and spin S were proposed as early as 1964, when quarks were still perceived as merely mathematical entities, by Dyson and Xuong [24] who focused on the lowest-dimension $SU(6)$ multiplet in the $\mathbf{56} \times \mathbf{56}$ product that contains the $SU(3)$ $\mathbf{10}$ and $\mathbf{27}$ multiplets in which the deuteron \mathcal{D}_{01} and NN virtual state \mathcal{D}_{10} are classified. This yields two dibaryon candidates, \mathcal{D}_{12} ($N\Delta$) and \mathcal{D}_{03} ($\Delta\Delta$) as listed in Table 2. Identifying the constant A in the resulting mass formula $M = A + B[I(I+1) + S(S+1) - 2]$ with the NN threshold mass 1878 MeV, a value $B \approx 47$ MeV was determined by assigning \mathcal{D}_{12} to the $pp \leftrightarrow \pi^+ d$ resonance at $\sqrt{s} = 2160$ MeV (near the $N\Delta$ threshold) which was observed already during the 1950's. This led to the prediction $M(\mathcal{D}_{03})=2350$ MeV. The \mathcal{D}_{03} dibaryon was the subject of many quark-based model calculations since 1980, as reviewed elsewhere [25].

Table 2. Non-strange s -wave dibaryon SU(6) predictions [24]. The $\overline{\mathbf{10}}$ SU(3)_f representation is denoted here $\mathbf{10}^*$.

dibaryon	I	S	SU(3)	legend	mass
\mathcal{D}_{01}	0	1	$\mathbf{10}^*$	deuteron	A
\mathcal{D}_{10}	1	0	$\mathbf{27}$	nn	A
\mathcal{D}_{12}	1	2	$\mathbf{27}$	$N\Delta$	$A + 6B$
\mathcal{D}_{21}	2	1	$\mathbf{35}$	$N\Delta$	$A + 6B$
\mathcal{D}_{03}	0	3	$\mathbf{10}^*$	$\Delta\Delta$	$A + 10B$
\mathcal{D}_{30}	3	0	$\mathbf{28}$	$\Delta\Delta$	$A + 10B$

It is shown below that the pion-assisted methodology applied recently by Gal and Garcilazo [10, 11] couples \mathcal{D}_{12} and \mathcal{D}_{03} dynamically in a perfectly natural way, the analogue of which has not emerged in quark-based models. As stated earlier in this Review, our hadronic-based calculations emphasize the long-range physics aspects of non-strange dibaryons.

3.1. $N\Delta$ dibaryons

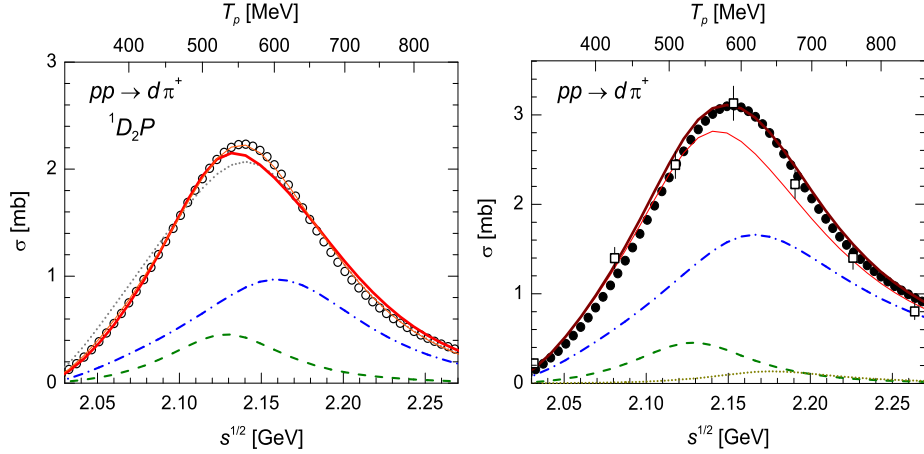


Fig. 2. \mathcal{D}_{12} dibaryon s -channel (dashed) contributions to $pp \rightarrow d\pi^+ {}^1D_2 {}^3P_2$ partial-wave (left panel) and total (right panel) cross sections from SAID [26], plus a small ${}^3F_3 {}^3D_3$ dibaryon (dotted) contribution, in a model [27] that includes non-resonant t -channel exchange (dot-dashed) contributions with amplitudes interfering constructively with s -channel amplitudes. Model sensitivities are exhibited in thin lines.

The \mathcal{D}_{12} dibaryon shows up experimentally as $NN(^1D_2) \leftrightarrow \pi d(^3P_2)$ coupled-channel resonance corresponding to a quasibound $N\Delta$ with mass $M \approx 2.15$ GeV, near the $N\Delta$ threshold, and width $\Gamma \approx 0.12$ GeV as derived from the Argand diagram of the 1D_2 partial wave in pp elastic scattering, using the SAID partial-wave analysis [26]. The contribution of \mathcal{D}_{12} to the $pp \rightarrow d\pi^+$ cross section in a recent reaction model calculation [27] is shown by dashed lines in Fig. 2.

In our recent work [11] we have calculated this dibaryon and other $N\Delta$ dibaryon candidates such as \mathcal{D}_{21} (see Table 2) by solving Faddeev equations with relativistic kinematics for the πNN three-body system, where the πN subsystem is dominated by the P_{33} $\Delta(1232)$ resonance channel and the NN subsystem is dominated by the 3S_1 and 1S_0 channels. The coupled Faddeev equations give rise then to an effective $N\Delta$ Lippmann-Schwinger (LS) equation for the three-body S -matrix pole, with energy-dependent kernels that incorporate spectator-hadron propagators, as shown diagrammatically in Fig. 3 where circles denote the $N\Delta$ T matrix.



Fig. 3. $N\Delta$ dibaryon's Lippmann-Schwinger equation [11].

Of the four $L = 0$, $IS = 12, 21, 11, 22$ $N\Delta$ dibaryon candidates \mathcal{D}_{IS} , the latter two do not provide resonant solutions. For \mathcal{D}_{12} (\mathcal{D}_{21}), only 3S_1 (1S_0) contributes out of the two NN interactions. Since the 3S_1 interaction is the more attractive one, \mathcal{D}_{12} lies below \mathcal{D}_{21} as borne out by the calculated masses listed in Table 3 for two choices of the P_{33} interaction form factor corresponding to Δ -isobar spatial sizes 1.35 and 0.9 fm. The two dibaryons are found to be degenerate to within less than 20 MeV. The mass values calculated for \mathcal{D}_{12} are reasonably close to those from Refs. [28, 29].

Table 3. $N\Delta$ dibaryon S -matrix poles (in MeV) for \mathcal{D}_{12} and \mathcal{D}_{21} obtained by solving the LS equation, Fig. 3, derived from πNN Faddeev equations [11] are listed for large ($>$) and small ($<$) sized πN P_{33} form factors and also cited from non-Faddeev determinations [28, 29].

$\mathcal{D}_{12}(>)$	$\mathcal{D}_{21}(>)$	$\mathcal{D}_{12}(<)$	$\mathcal{D}_{21}(<)$	\mathcal{D}_{12} [28]	\mathcal{D}_{12} [29]
2147-i60	2165-i64	2159-i70	2169-i69	2148-i63	2144-i55

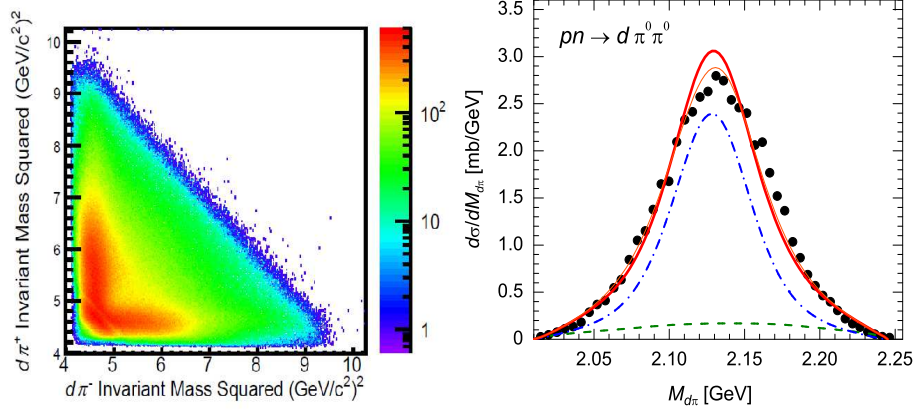
3.2. $\Delta\Delta$ dibaryons

Fig. 4. Left: $\mathcal{D}_{12}(2150)$ $N\Delta$ dibaryon resonance signal in the Dalitz plot of $M_{d\pi^+}^2$ vs $M_{d\pi^-}^2$ from preliminary $\gamma d \rightarrow d\pi^+\pi^-$ measurements by the CLAS g13 Collaboration at JLab [30]. Right: WASA-at-COSY $M_{d\pi}$ distribution [1] and as calculated for two (solid lines) input parametrizations of $\mathcal{D}_{12}(2150)$ [27]. The dot-dashed line gives the $\mathcal{D}_{12}(2150) + \pi$ contribution to the two-body decay of $\mathcal{D}_{03}(2380)$, and the dashed line gives a scalar-isoscalar emission contribution.

The relevance of the $\mathcal{D}_{12}(2150)$ $N\Delta$ dibaryon to the physics of the $\mathcal{D}_{03}(2380)$ $\Delta\Delta$ dibaryon is demonstrated in Fig. 4 by showing, on the left panel, a $d\pi^\pm$ invariant-mass correlation near the $N\Delta$ threshold as deduced from preliminary CLAS data on the $\gamma d \rightarrow d\pi^+\pi^-$ reaction [30] and, on the right panel, a $d\pi$ invariant-mass distribution peaking near the $N\Delta$ threshold as deduced from the WASA-at-COSY $pn \rightarrow d\pi^0\pi^0$ reaction by which the $\mathcal{D}_{03}(2380)$ dibaryon was discovered [1]. The $\gamma d \rightarrow d\pi^+\pi^-$ preliminary CLAS data suggest a subthreshold $\mathcal{D}_{12}(2150)$ dibaryon with mass 2115 ± 10 MeV and width 125 ± 25 MeV, consistently with past deductions. The peaking of the $d\pi$ invariant-mass distribution in the $pn \rightarrow d\pi^0\pi^0$ reaction essentially at this $\mathcal{D}_{12}(2150)$ mass value suggests that the two-body decay modes of $\mathcal{D}_{03}(2380)$ are almost saturated by the $\mathcal{D}_{12}(2150) + \pi$ decay mode, as reflected in the calculation [27] depicted in the right panel.

Four-body $\pi\pi NN$ calculations are required, strictly speaking, to discuss $\Delta\Delta$ dibaryons. In Ref. [10] we studied the \mathcal{D}_{03} dibaryon by solving a $\pi N\Delta'$ three-body model, where Δ' is a stable $\Delta(1232)$ and the $N\Delta'$ interaction is dominated by the \mathcal{D}_{12} dibaryon. The $I(J^P) = 1(2^+)$ $N\Delta'$ interaction was not assumed to resonate, but was fitted within a $NN-\pi NN-N\Delta'$ coupled-channel caricature model to the NN 1D_2 T -matrix, requiring that the re-

sulting $N\Delta'$ separable-interaction form factor is representative of long-range physics, with momentum-space soft cutoff Λ below 3.5 fm^{-1} .

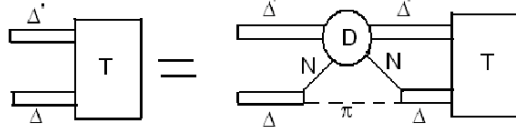


Fig. 5. S -matrix pole equation for $\mathcal{D}_{03}(2370)$ $\Delta\Delta$ dibaryon [10].

The Faddeev equations of the $\pi N\Delta'$ three-body model give rise, as before, to an effective LS equation for the $\Delta\Delta'$ S -matrix pole corresponding to \mathcal{D}_{03} . This LS equation is shown diagrammatically in Fig. 5, where D stands for the \mathcal{D}_{12} dibaryon. The πN interaction was assumed again to be dominated by the P_{33} Δ resonance, using two different parametrizations of its form factor that span a reasonable range of the Δ hadronic size. In Ref. [11] we have extended the calculation of \mathcal{D}_{03} to other \mathcal{D}_{IS} $\Delta\Delta$ dibaryon candidates, with D now standing for both $N\Delta$ dibaryons \mathcal{D}_{12} and \mathcal{D}_{21} . Since \mathcal{D}_{21} is almost degenerate with \mathcal{D}_{12} , and with no NN observables to constrain the input $(I, S)=(2, 1)$ $N\Delta'$ interaction, the latter was taken the same as for $(I, S)=(1, 2)$. The model dependence of this assumption requires further study. \mathcal{D}_{03} and \mathcal{D}_{30} are the lowest and narrowest $\Delta\Delta$ dibaryons.

Table 4. $\Delta\Delta$ dibaryon S -matrix poles (in MeV) obtained in Refs. [10, 11] by using a spectator- Δ' complex mass $W(\Delta')$ (first column) in the propagator of the LS equation depicted in Fig. 5. The superscripts $>$ and $<$ stand for two choices of the πN P_{33} form factor, with spatial sizes of 1.35 fm ($>$) and 0.9 fm ($<$).

$W(\Delta')$	$W^>(\mathcal{D}_{03})$	$W^>(\mathcal{D}_{30})$	$W^<(\mathcal{D}_{03})$	$W^<(\mathcal{D}_{30})$
1211-i49.5	2383-i47	2412-i49	2342-i31	2370-i30
1211-i(2/3)49.5	2383-i41	2411-i41	2343-i24	2370-i22

Representative results for \mathcal{D}_{03} and \mathcal{D}_{30} are assembled in Table 4, where the calculated mass and width values listed in each row correspond to the value listed there of the spectator- Δ' complex mass $W(\Delta')$ used in the propagator of the LS equation shown in Fig. 5. The value of $W(\Delta')$ in the first row is that of the $\Delta(1232)$ S -matrix pole. It is implicitly assumed thereby that the decay $\Delta' \rightarrow N\pi$ proceeds independently of the $\Delta \rightarrow N\pi$ isobar decay. However, as pointed out in Ref. [10], care must be exercised to ensure that the decay nucleons and pions satisfy Fermi-Dirac and Bose-Einstein statistics requirements, respectively. Assuming $L = 0$ for the decay-nucleon

pair, this leads to the suppression factor $2/3$ depicted in the value of $W(\Delta')$ listed in the second row. It is seen that the widths obtained upon applying this width-suppression are only moderately smaller, by less than 15 MeV, than those calculated disregarding this quantum-statistics correlation. A more complete discussion of these and of other \mathcal{D}_{IS} $\Delta\Delta$ dibaryon candidates is found in Ref. [11].

The mass and width values $W^>(\mathcal{D}_{03})$ in Table 4 agree very well with those determined by the WASA-at-COSY Collaboration [1, 2, 3], reproducing in particular the reported width $\Gamma(\mathcal{D}_{03}) \approx 80$ MeV which is considerably below the rough estimate $2\Gamma_{\Delta} \approx 200$ MeV for two free-space Δ 's, using the $\Delta(1232)$ pole position from SAID [26]. However, the reduced phase space for each $\Delta \rightarrow N\pi$ decay suppresses this estimate by a factor 0.555, which together with the suppression factor $2/3$ from the previous paragraph yields the estimate $\Gamma(\Delta\Delta)_{03} \approx 73$ MeV, to which the partial decay widths to $NN\pi$ and NN need to be added. This results in a total width estimate of about 90 MeV, compared to 82 MeV from Table 4. A similar estimate can be obtained by considering \mathcal{D}_{03} decay as occurring through its lower $\pi\mathcal{D}_{12}$ channel.

The \mathcal{D}_{30} dibaryon in our calculations is located only ≈ 30 MeV above \mathcal{D}_{03} , and with a similar width. Allowing its \mathcal{D}_{21} input parameters to depart from those found for \mathcal{D}_{12} would increase the \mathcal{D}_{30} mass by 20–30 MeV, in close agreement with the quark-based calculations of Ref. [31]. Note, however, that the widths calculated there are much larger than ours. The $I = 3$ exotic \mathcal{D}_{30} dibaryon was discussed in Ref. [32], where the dominant role that six-quark hidden-color (HC) configurations might play in binding \mathcal{D}_{03} and \mathcal{D}_{30} was emphasized. However, recent explicit quark-based calculations [31] find HC configurations to play a marginal role, enhancing dibaryon binding by merely 15 ± 5 MeV and reducing the dibaryon width from 175 to 150 MeV for \mathcal{D}_{03} , still twice as big as the reported width, and from 216 to 200 MeV for \mathcal{D}_{30} . This is in line with the negligible role found long ago for HC configurations in the dibaryon calculation of Ref. [33]. In contrast, a very recent calculation [34] claims that $6q$ HC configurations reduce substantially the calculated width of \mathcal{D}_{03} down to $\Gamma \approx 70$ MeV, the argument given being that HC components cannot decay to colorless hadrons. This argument overlooks the strong coupling between colorless and HC BB' components in any realistic $6q$ wavefunction, through which the HC components decay by using the colorless components for intermediate states.

4. Strange dibaryons

Recent searches for a $\bar{K}NN$ (known as K^-pp) $I(J^P) = \frac{1}{2}(0^-)$ dibaryon have been reported by experiments at Frascati [35], SPring-8 [36], GSI

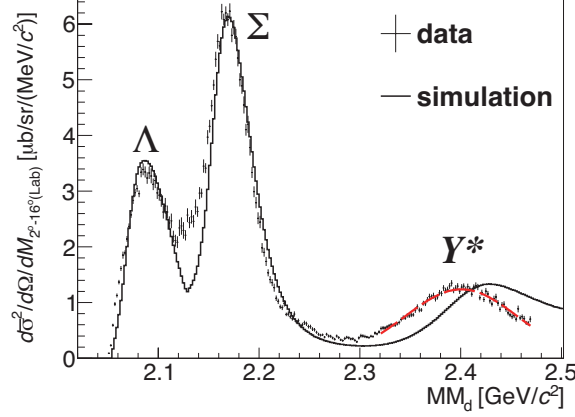


Fig. 6. J-PARC E27 missing-mass spectrum in $d(\pi^+, K^+)$ at 1.69 GeV/c [39]

[37, 38] and J-PARC [39, 40, 41, 42]. A missing-mass spectrum measured in the $d(\pi^+, K^+)$ reaction at 1.69 GeV/c in J-PARC is shown in Fig. 6, indicating ≈ 22 MeV attractive shift of the unresolved $Y^*(1385 + 1405)$ quasi-free peak complex. This is consistent with the attraction expected in the $I(J^P)=\frac{1}{2}(0^-)$ $\Lambda(1405)N$ s -wave channel shown in Ref. [7] to overlap substantially with K^-pp . Chirally motivated calculations of K^-pp find binding energies of few tens of MeV and larger widths, see the recent review [8]. Such relatively shallow K^-pp binding persists upon including the $\pi\Lambda N$ and $\pi\Sigma N$ lower-mass channels [43]. There is a hint of a very broad bound-state signal about 15 MeV below threshold from J-PARC experiment E15 [42], while several past experiments, notably the recent J-PARC experiment E27 [40], claimed a bound state signal, also very broad, near the $\pi\Sigma N$ threshold about 100 MeV below the K^-pp threshold. Such a deeply bound $I(J^P)=\frac{1}{2}(0^-)$ K^-pp state is unacceptable theoretically.

The $\pi\Lambda N$ – $\pi\Sigma N$ system, however, may benefit from strong meson-baryon p -wave interactions, fitted to the $\Delta(1232) \rightarrow \pi N$ and $\Sigma(1385) \rightarrow \pi\Lambda$ – $\pi\Sigma$ form factors, by aligning isospin and angular momentum to $I(J^P)=\frac{3}{2}(2^+)$. Such a $S = -1$ pion assisted dibaryon was studied in Ref. [4] by solving πYN coupled-channel Faddeev equations, thereby predicting a dibaryon resonance $\mathcal{Y}_{\frac{3}{2}2^+}$ slightly below the $\pi\Sigma N$ threshold ($\sqrt{s_{\text{th}}} \approx 2270$ MeV). Adding a $\bar{K}NN$ channel hardly matters, since its leading 3S_1 NN configuration is Pauli forbidden. Note that with isospin $I = \frac{3}{2}$, this dibaryon differs from the $I(J^P)=\frac{1}{2}(0^-)$ K^-pp and from the $I(J^P)=\frac{1}{2}(2^+)$ dibaryon listed in Table 1 which according to our calculations might lie almost 100 MeV above $\mathcal{Y}_{\frac{3}{2}2^+}(2270)$.

The $\mathcal{S} = -1$ $\mathcal{Y}_{\frac{3}{2}2^+}(2270)$ dibaryon is expected to have good overlap with 5S_2 , $I = \frac{3}{2}$ $\Sigma(1385)N$ and $\Delta(1232)Y$ dibaryon configurations, the lower of which $\Sigma(1385)N$ lies about 50 MeV above the $\pi\Sigma N$ threshold. We emphasize that these quantum numbers differ from 1S_0 , $I = \frac{1}{2}$ for $\Lambda(1405)N$ which is normally being searched upon. A recent search in

$$\begin{aligned} p + p &\rightarrow \mathcal{Y}^{++} + K^0 \\ &\hookrightarrow \Sigma^+ + p \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

by the HADES Collaboration at GSI [44] found no \mathcal{Y} dibaryon signal. It is not clear whether the pp experiments were able to deal with as small cross sections as $0.1 \mu\text{b}$ or less that are likely to be needed in order to excite \mathcal{Y} dibaryon candidates [38]. Other possible search reactions are

$$\begin{aligned} \pi^\pm + d &\rightarrow \mathcal{Y}^{++/-} + K^{0/+} \\ &\hookrightarrow \Sigma^\pm + p(n), \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

again offering distinct $I = \frac{3}{2}$ decay channels. Other decay channels such as

$$\begin{aligned} \pi^+ + d &\rightarrow \mathcal{Y}^+ + K^+ \\ &\hookrightarrow \Sigma^0 + p \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

allow for both $I = \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2}$. E27 has just reported [40] a dibaryon signal near the $\pi\Sigma N$ threshold in reaction (5). This requires further experimental study.

5. Charmed dibaryons

Pion assisted dibaryon candidates in the charm $\mathcal{C} = +1$ sector have been discussed recently in Ref. [45]. In this work the same formalism applied earlier in the strangeness $\mathcal{S} = -1$ sector to the $\pi\Lambda N$ system [4] was applied to the charmed $\pi\Lambda_c N$ system, replacing the $\Lambda(1116)$ baryon by the $\Lambda_c(2286)$ charmed baryon and the $\Sigma(1385)$ resonance by the $\Sigma_c(2520)$ charmed resonance, but disregarding the coupling of $\pi\Lambda_c(2286)N$ to $\pi\Sigma(2455)N$. The $\Lambda_c(2286)N$ system was studied in a chiral constituent quark model [46] with a separable s -wave interaction. Separable p -wave interactions were used for the pion-baryon channels, dominated here by the $\Delta(1232)$ and $\Sigma_c(2520)$ resonances. Faddeev equations using relativistic kinematics were solved to look for bound states and resonances with quantum numbers $I(J^P) = \frac{3}{2}(2^+)$. Some of the tested models generated a very narrow bound-state or resonance below the $\Sigma_c(2455)N$ threshold, violating isospin in its strong decay to $\Lambda_c(2286)N$. Note that the $\Sigma_c(2455)N$ threshold lies ≈ 27 MeV above the $\pi\Lambda_c(2286)N$ threshold. The prediction of this charmed pion assisted

dibaryon is robust since it depends little on the $\Lambda_c N$ spin-triplet s -wave interaction, even if the precise energy of the resonance is not pinned down between threshold at $\sqrt{s_{\text{th}}} \approx 3363$ MeV and several tens of MeV above threshold. This resonance may be viewed as a $\Sigma_c(2520)N$ dibaryon bound state and is likely to be the *lowest lying* charmed dibaryon, considerably below the mass ≈ 3500 MeV predicted recently for a DNN bound state with quantum numbers $I(J^P) = \frac{1}{2}(0^-)$ that may be viewed also as a $\Lambda_c(2595)N$ dibaryon bound state [47]. The DNN bound state resembles in structure and quantum numbers the $K^- pp$ quasibound state that may also be viewed as a $\Lambda(1405)N$ dibaryon bound state.

Denoting the $I(J^P) = \frac{3}{2}(2^+)$ $\pi\Lambda_c N$ dibaryon by \mathcal{C} , this $\mathcal{C}_{\frac{3}{2}2^+}(3370)$ dibaryon candidate could be searched with proton and pion beams in the high-momentum hadron beam line extension approved at J-PARC by, e.g.

$$\begin{aligned} p + p &\rightarrow \mathcal{C}^{+++} + D^- \\ &\hookrightarrow \Sigma_c^{++}(2455) + p, \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \pi^+ + d &\rightarrow \mathcal{C}^{+++} + D^- \\ &\hookrightarrow \Sigma_c^{++}(2455) + p, \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \pi^- + d &\rightarrow \mathcal{C}^+ + D^- \\ &\hookrightarrow \Sigma_c^{+/0}(2455) + n/p. \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

The $\mathcal{C}_{\frac{3}{2}2^+}(3370)$ dibaryon may be looked for both within inclusive missing-mass measurements that focus on the outgoing D^- charmed meson, and in exclusive invariant-mass measurements that focus on the decay $\Sigma_c(2455)N$ pair, provided that \mathcal{C} is located above the $\Sigma_c(2455)N$ threshold.

6. Conclusion

It was shown how the 1964 Dyson-Xuong SU(6)-based classification and predictions of non-strange dibaryons [24] are confirmed in the hadronic model of $N\Delta$ and $\Delta\Delta$ pion-assisted dibaryons [10, 11]. The input for dibaryon calculations in this model consists of nucleons, pions and Δ 's, interacting via long-range pairwise interactions. These calculations reproduce the two nonstrange dibaryons established experimentally and phenomenologically so far, the $N\Delta$ dibaryon \mathcal{D}_{12} [28, 29] and the $\Delta\Delta$ dibaryon \mathcal{D}_{03} [1, 2, 3], and predict several exotic $N\Delta$ and $\Delta\Delta$ dibaryons. We note that, within the $\pi N\Delta$ three-body model of \mathcal{D}_{03} , \mathcal{D}_{12} provides a two-body decay channel $\pi\mathcal{D}_{12}$ with threshold lower than $\Delta\Delta$ which proves instrumental in obtaining a relatively small width for \mathcal{D}_{03} [11].

Finally, straightforward extensions of $S=0$ pion-assisted dibaryon phenomenology to strangeness $S=-1$ and charm $C=+1$ were briefly discussed, mostly in relation to recent searches of kaonic nuclear clusters [8].

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